New York Office, 49 Potter Building.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per menth. Copies at the counter, 2 cents each. By mail-anywhere in the United States or Canada-postage prepaid-50 cents were resulted. per month.
Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year, with
foreign postage added, \$3.98.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C.,
as second-class mail matter.)

EFAII mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Rates of advertising made known on application.

the Evening Star

No. 14,235.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1898-FOURTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Bishops Partake of Sacrament Today.

THE SCOPE OF THE CHURCH

Clerical and Lay Deputies Argue for its Enlargement.

BISHOPS DIVIDE ON DIVORCE CANON

Members of the Convention to Visit Virginia Cities.

PROCEEDINGS TODAY

All the bishops of the Episcopal Church in America in triennial convention in this city participated in holy communion at St. John's Church this morning. Although the hour was early, 7:30 o'clock, there was a large attendance and the service was unusually solemn and significant.

Bishop Neely of Maine was the celebrant. Bishop Morrison of Duluth read the Gospel



Right Rev. Anson D.D., LL.D.,

Bishop of the Platte. and Bishop Brown, the bishop-coadjutor of Arkansas, read the Epistle. These bishops were attired in cassock, rochet, chimere and stole, with the hoods of their doctor-

ates. There was no music. The service was in accordance with resolution of the house of bishops, recently adopted, that its members should celebrate holy communion at least once a week, and

Thursday was the day selected. The other bishops were their usual e elesiastical garments. The service lasted about forty minutes. There was no ser-

House Convenes.

At 10 o'eleck the house of bishops con vened in its chamber in Epipaany Church and resumed the consideration of the report on the rearrangement of the boun daries of missionary jurisdictions. The report emanates from a committee made up of Bishop Seymour of Springfield, chair man, and the bishon of California and the besy upon the matter, but re conclusion has been reached as yet by th

of New Mexico, who reported that he had found a county which has been lost has strayed or was stolen from his diocese has strayed of was stoled from the last was lit appears that when a part of Texas was added to the diocese of New Mexico Brewster county, Texas, which should have been in some unknown way was omi: ted and was lost sight of. It was humo ously suggested that extraordinary sionary effort might be necessary to bring



Right Rev. Boyd Vincent, D.D., Bishop Condictor of Southern Ohio.

back the "lost" county into a Christian state, according to Episcopalian view. state, according to Episcopalian view.
The bishops approved of a resolution that
they, together with the deputies, shall sit at 11 o'clock on Tuesday next, as a joint committee on Christian education.

Special Order. They made a special order for tomorrow at II o'clock, at which hour they will take up the consideration of the various proposed canons and determine the order in which they shall be discussed and voted upon. These canons are exclusive of the one of marriage and divorce, taken up separately in view of the pressure for im-

mediate consideration. A committee was appointed composed of he bishops of South Dakota, of Newark and of central Pennsylvania, to nominate persons for election as trustees of the gen-eral clergy relief fund. This fund supports aged, infirm or disabled clergymen, and the widows and orphans of deceased minis-ters. It is not very large and has not many pensioners. Most of the large dioceses such as New York and Conne selves support their aged and infirm mem-

bers.
At 3 o'clock the bishops went into council. In House of Bishops Yesterday. Although the sessions of the bishops are

in secret and no information is officially given out until final action upon a complete measure has been obtained, The Star is able to present reliable details of the session beginning at 3 o'clock yesterday after-

sion beginning at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which the proposed canon of marriage and divorce was generally attacked
and several of the paragraphs succumbed
to the opposition.

The bishops are divided in two parties upon this canon, although many of both have
diverging views of their own, while uniting
in their support of or opposition to the
main issue, which is the indissolubility of
marriage.

Question at Issue.

The third and last paragraph of the canon suggested in the majority report of the joint commission on revision, and the one which has provoked the conflict of

"No minister of this church shall solemnize the marriage of either party to a divorce during the lifetime of either party. It was moved that this be adopted yes terday afternoon, and at once the two



Right Rev. Jno. Mills Kendrick, D.D. Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona.

forces began their contention Bishop Potter of New York offered the amendment suggested by the minority of the joint commission, which he leads, as

"No minister of this church shall solemnize "No minister of this church shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has a divorced husband or wife living. This shall not apply to the innocent party in a divorce suit on his or her filing with the minister, as evidence of such innocence, a legally certified transcript of the record, showing a final judgment or decree of a court of record beying this ligition on the showing a final judgment or decree of a court of record having jurisdiction on the subject matter, awarding him or her a divorce, 'a vinculo matrimonii,' on the ground of adultery.'

In support of it Bishop Potter argued that the canon proposed by the majority of the commission was too extreme and ill-advised legislation. He said his amendment was in conformity with common sense, conscience.

conformity with common sense, conscience Christianity and the history of the church. He said it would keep people out of the church and would place a stigma upon many innocent members of the church. It could not help being post facto in moral effect at least, and, he said, would be null and would be said, because the creat memory of and void because the great majority of the clergy cannot and will not observe it.

Substitute Offered.

Bishop Seymour of Springfield offered to amend the proposed majority canon by

ubstituting the following: "No minister, after due inquiry, shall olemnize the marriage of any person who has a divorced husband or wife still living, nd or wife has b for any cause arising after marriage. But this canon shall not be held to apply to parties ence divorced seeking to be united again, and in all such cases the officiating marriage service as shall satisfy the legal equirements as to the proclamation that and wife, and invoke upon them the nupial benediction.

In explanation Bishop Seymour said: This amendment provides for case



Right Rev. Abiel Leonard, D.D., Bishop of Nevada, Utah and Western Colorado

roid ab initio. It also recognizes the fact that in cases where parties have been di-vorced in the eye of state law they are still man and wife in the eye of God, by forbidding the repetition of the marriage service, except in so far as to proclaim the parties man and wife and invoke upon hem the nuptial benediction."
The amendment was not adopted.

Bishop Symour then suggested that the majority canon be amended by adding that t shall not apply to parties to a divorce, the causs arising before marriage. He said that he knew a case where a man married a young woman, believing her single, but later he learned she had a husband living at the time he married her. He got a divorce, and although indocent of wrongdoing, he would, if the majority canon pre vailed, be prevented from remarrying in he Episcopal Church.

Bishop Doane, the father of the majority anon, was willing to accept this amendment, but his principal adherents, who were part of the majority of the joint com-

Bishop Potter, however, took the amendment and incorporated it in his minority canon, making it read as follows: "No minister of this church shall solemnize the marriage of either party to a divorce who has a husband or wife living, if such husband or wife has been put away for any cause arising after marriage."

Amendments Proposed.

The bishop of Chicago offered an amendment to do away with any discipline for the innocent party in a case of adultery who is remarried by some other clergyman than one of the Episcopal Church. In the debate Bishop McKim of Toky

"I am in favor of the canon reported by the majority of the joint commission as amended by the bishop of Chicago. This amendment is to do away with any dis-cipline for the innocent party in a case of adultery who is remarried by some other clergyman than one of the Episcopal Church. This seems to me to be the ra-tional solution of the difficulty." Other amendments were offered, but no final action was taken on the completed

Other Sections Disposed Of. Previously the bishops quickly disposed of other and less important sections of the same canon. The chairman of the joint

commission first moved the adoption of paragraph 1, as follows:

"No minister shall solemnize a marriage the parties to which are within the degrees of consanguinity and affinity defined in the (Continued on Third Page.)

Work of the Converted Yacht During Attacked. the War.

ENGAGED IN THE FIRST NAVAL BATTLE

Reported Warships Which Delayed Shafter's Departure.

THE STORY OF THE CHASE

Just what foundation there was for the report from the Navy Department of the presence of Spanish warships off the Cuban coast which operated to delay the dispatch of Gen. Shafter's expedition from Tampa last June is fully disclosed in an official report to the Navy Department from Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, who commanded the auxiliary cruiser Eagle throughout the war, The lieutenant, in speaking of this instance,

"At 9 p.m. of June 7 a bright white light was seen bearing N.N.W. The Eagle was headed for it at full speed, when it im-mediately disappeared. After running some ime without seeing anything the chase was abandoned. At 9:45 p.m. a similar light was seen bearing N. by E., ½ E. Again the Eagle started in chase and soon made the private night signal, keeping it up for not less than two minutes, during which interval the white light disappeared and a vessel's hull could be distinguished. No answer was made to the signal from this vessel. After running for ten minutes longer the Eagle again made the night signal for not less than two minutes but again results. not less than two minutes, but again received no reply. Within a very short interval, however, a white light appeared from the chase, apparently a truck light, and was immediately answered by three white lights at about equal distances astern, all then going out almost immediately. The Eagle in the meantime had been going. Eagle in the meantime had been going toward the first light at full speed, and four vessels could now be made out, the first and third seeming of large size, the second and fourth quite small.

The Chase.

"The Eagle now, fully expecting to be attacked, headed for the third vessel in the line, intending to attempt to destroy the last one if attacked by all. When abreast of the third vessel and within a distance of a mile the last vessel of the four moved up the line tovard the first one. The Eagle then turned toward the vessels and ran parallel with them, within less than a mile, for over half an hour, during which it was observed that the first and third vessels carried white stern lights, and that all were going at a speed not much over seven knots. During this interval the moon arose and these vessels could be quite distinctly seen by all on board of the Eagle.

"The fact that the private night signals, which must have been plainly seen, were not answered (an omission which would have been almost criminal on a United States man-of-war), the white signals, and the white stern lights, all went to prove these vessels to be possible enemies, in con-sequence of which the Eagle turned to the westward and hastened to Key West with this information for the benefit of the con-voying fleet, speaking the collier Lebanon en route, and thus sending word to the blockading vessels off Havana. distance away from these vessels the look-out aloft reported one of the small vessels in chase, but it could not be seen from deck. Shortly after the arrival of the Eagle at Key West the U. S. S. Resolute arrived and reported having been chased by four vessels a short time after the ocurrence narrated above, and in the vicin-

First Naval Fight of the War. It was not commonly known, probably because Dewey's great achievement overshadowed the fact, that Lieutenant Southerland with the little Eagle fought the first naval engagement affoat of the war, but such was the case. This was the morning of April 29, the Eagle being part of a little squadron composed of the Marblehead and the Nashville besides herself, off C-enfuegos. After the Nashville had capture, the Argonauta, prize, Captain McCalla signaled the Eagle to proceed off the mouth of Cienfuegos harbor. Arriving fifteen hundred yards off the light house, the Spanisa torpedo gunboat Galicia and a small gunboat left the harbor and steamed out toward the Eagle, each one, in addition to a second small gunboat within the harbor, commencing a well-directed fire, a number of their shots falling quite close to the Eagle.

This attack was answered immediately from the Eagle's six-pounders at a range varying from 4,000 to 2,200 yards, and to such good effect that in fifteen minutes the enemy retired, the Galicia having been hit twice, once through her smoke pipe and once through her boiler. Within a few rainutes one of the gunboats again appear-ed, and with the forts on shore opened fire on the Eagle, which was promptly re turned, the Eagle in the meantime having steamed a little closer in toward the harbor entrance. The Eagle's fire during the second attack was of short duration, as the Marblehead, which upon the firing of the first gun had started full speed to the Eagle's assistance, arrived within a few minutes, and with a well-directed fire from her splendidly handled battery soon silence

ed the enemy's fire ashore and affoat.

The first of these attacks on the Eag's brought on the first naval engagemen affoat of the war, during which a small converted yacht, armed with four sixpounders and two small Colt's guns. feated and put to flight an enemy's force consisting of one torpedo gunboat and two small gunboats. The Galicia was of su perior size to the Eagle and was armed with two 4.72-inch rifles, four six-pounder rapid-fire guns, one machine gun and two terpedo tubes. Information received later from the insurgents was to the effect that the injuries inflicted on the Galicia by the Eagle's fire were such as to require over

five weeks to repair. Other Events.

Lieut. Southerland's report deals with many other interesting events that occurred during the blockade of the Cuban port, the capture of prizes and the numerous attacks on the Spanish forts along shore The little vessel was engaged as part of Sampson's fleet in firing upon the Spanish forts at Aguadores during the landing of the Shafter expedition.

One of the most interesting events, how ever, was the capture by the little gunboat of the big Spanish armed steamer Santo Domingo, which she drove ashore burnt north of the Isle of Pines. Spanish vessel was not only well armed herself, but had two big twelve-inch rifes in her hold, intended for the Havana for-tifications. She was destroyed directly in sight of a small Spanish gunboat. Lleut. Southerland says that in five months and four days of her service the Eagle covered 13,605 miles. During this interval the health of the ship company was excellent, notwithstanding the facts that the men did not have their hammocks, but always slept under cover on deck near their guns

ARGENTINE'S NEW EXECUTIVE.

THE PLUCKY EAGLE STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS THE FIGHT AT VIRDEN

The Wife of Ex-Secretary of State Sherman

The Entire Right Side Affected-Reported as Somewhat Better This Afternoon.

Mrs. John Sherman, wife of the ex-Secretary of State, was stricken with paralysis this morning and is in a serious condition. Dr. W. W. Johnston and Dr. Franck Hyatt are in attendance. Mrs. Sherman arose a her usual early hour this morning, and about 7 o'clock, while in her bath room, finishing her tollet, was heard to fall heav ily on the floor. Mr. Sherman, who was in an adjoining room, hastened to her and found her helpless. Several doctors were hastily summoned, but it was after 8 o'clock when they reached the patient. The entire right side is affected, and great alarm was felt during the morning that a fatal ending would result. This afternoon, however, she was considered somewhat im proved. Mrs. McCallum, the adopted daugh ter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, is with her

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman returned Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Sherman returned Tuesday from the Virginia Hot Springs, where they had spent four or five days. With that exception they had been in Washington since their return early in July from their trip to California and Alaska.

Mrs. Sherman has enjoyed the best of health all her life and especially of late years has seldom ever required the care of a physician. She has been particularly active in caring for the sick, and during the

tive in caring for the slck, and during the past summer took care of the little chil dren of a relative who was ill with fever. Mrs. Sherman is one of the best known women in Washington, where she has resided during all of her distinguished husband's public career. Few women have evoked such genuine admiration because of the firmness of her friendships and the sin-gular evenness of her disposition. No pub-lic man has ever had a truer helpmeet. One of her distinguishing characteristics was a great distaste for anything approaching ostentation or display, and nebody unacquainted with herself or her husband would have supposed that she was the wife of a rich man. Her cordial but suiter wife of a rich man. Her cordial but quiet y dignified manner never faltered, and this refreshing indication of the simplicity which accompanied her through life has

SPANISH AGREE TO LEAVE. Willing to Evacuate Porto Rico by

been always her greatest charm.

October 18. The military commission sent to Porte Rico to supervise the evacuation of tha country by the Spanish forces and its complete surrender to the United States gov ernment in accordance with the peace protocol has practically completed its work The commission consists of Maj. Gen. Brooke, U. S. A.: Rear Admiral Schley, U. S. N., and Brig. Gen. Gordon, U. S. A. The practical completion of their mission is shown in the following telegram from Gen. Brooke, which was placed on the bulletin board at the War Department this morning:

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, October 13, 1898. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C .: The United States commission has inform ed the Spanish commission that the United

States expects to have complete possession of Porto Rico on October 18. The Spanish ommission assent to this and say that it s expected the evacuation will be complete on or before that day. If not, they will concede possession. The Uniced States commission has practically completed the details of the evacuation, and the joint commission has had its last session and adjourned without day. The United States troops will be placed in San Juan and the flag hoisted at noon October 18.

BROOKE, Major General. CURRENT POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Democrats Professing Confidence Abou New York.

The democrats are talking very confidently about the political situation in New York just now. Advices from democratic sources in that state declare that the Roosevelt boom is declining, and that the regular old-time betting men, who have no sentiment, but are out for what they can win, are taking up the bets that are offered on Roosevelt, and this is resulting in a shrinking of the odds at first offered. The democrats think that Van Wyck's letter of acceptance, adhering to state issues and associating Roosevelt with the enforcement of the Raines law, which is unpopular in certain quarters, is having a distinctly advantageous influence for the democrats. Representative Jones of Virginia disputes the proposition that there is any chance of the republicans making any congres-sional gains in Virginia this fall. He says that the democrats are in excellent shap in the state, and will probably elect a solid delegation to Congress.

For the first time, Georgians say, in

thirty years the Georgia state senate is composed entirely of democrats. The re-publicans have heretofore had always one member of the state senate, and of late years the populists have had several seats to their credit, as high at one time as ten or twelve. As a result of the election re-cently held in Georgia there is not a re-

publican or populist in the senate. The republicans expect to give the democrats a bad shaking up in North Carolina his fall, and it is evident that the deme crats recognize that they have a hot fight before them in the state. The republicans and the populists have a fusion, and such a fusion proved very strong in the last election. Col. Barnes, one of the old-time emocratic employes of the Senate from North Carolina, who has just returned from home, says he thinks the democrats will win. He says that the republicans are making great claims in the state and are working hard, but still he thinks the demcrats are all right. He says that the ocrats are all light. He mays the effectiveness of the fusion between the populists and republicans is marred to some degree by the fact that the populists do not like the nomination by republicans of negroes for some of the local offices.

PRESIDENT OFF TO ST. LOUIS.

He Leaves Omaha With His Party Early This Morning. OMAHA, Neb., October 13.- Another per

fect autumn day greeted the President this morning. Mr. McKinley arose at the Omaha Club at 8 o'clock and breakfasted with Secretary Bliss and his young nephew, James McKinley.

At 9 o'clock the President was driven to the station, escorted by a platool of police and mounted members of the Ak-Sar-Ben. The ride to the depot was a repetition of the enthusiastic scenes of yesterday, people lining the streets to obtain a glimpse of the President. A large delegation accompanied the party to the train, including Senators Allen and Thurston, Mayor Moores, President Wattles, Governor Hoi-

comb, and many others.

The train which takes the President and party to St. Louis will make no more stops Inauguration of General Julio A.

Roca.

The Secretary of State today received a cable message from Minister Buchanan at Buenos Ayres saying that Gen. Julio A. Roca was inaugurated president yesterday. He adds that Alcorta remains minister for foreign affairs.

Party to St. Louis will make no more stops en routs than is absolutely necessary, making a through run and arriving there at an early hour Friday morning. The great reception at St. Louis will take place Friday. The northwestern party, that of Gen. Miles, will leave for Chicago. The party will include the diplomatic representatives and the army officials, Gen. Greely and the

Twenty Wounded.

THE TOWN ALL QUIET TODAY

State Troops Disarm Both the Strikers and Special Detectives.

BAD FEELING STILL EXISTS

A sharp fight took place yesterday afternoon at Virden, Ill., between the coal miners on strike there and a force of detectives employed by the mine owners. The fight was precipitated by the arrival at Virden of a train loaded with men, mostly negroes from the south, to take the places of the strikers.

refused to send state troops to the scene where trouble was expected, asserting that the men who were being brought in to take the places of the strikers were ex-convicts and worthless characters generally, who would likely become charges on the state. After the fight took place he ordered troops to the scene of the disturbance.

ful investigation of the results of yester-day's fight the list of dead and wounded day's fight the list of dead and wounded remains at ten killed and twenty wounded. It was believed that the list of injured would be found larger than reported last night, but with the exception of the eighteen men taken to Springfield and Eyester there is only one wounded man remaining here. His injuries were slight and he was on the streets today enthusiastically championing the miners' cause.

Coroner John Hart today went to the stockade and subpoenaed a number of the company's miners as witnesses. It is a

company's miners as witnesses. It is a question as to whether any violence will be offered the stockade miners when they come from their barricade to attend the inquest. Coroner Hart expressed himself as positive that no demonstration would be made, saying that all feeling had at least temporarily been subdued by the presence of the soldiers, but at the same time adding significantly that the subpoence of the many that the subpoence of the soldiers and the subpoence of the soldiers.

Town is Quiet Today.

ard today. Two Gatling guns of the Galesburg Battery on the public square and a blue-caped infantry man at each corner in the business district is about the only evidence of yesterday's riot, except some sadder evidence at the O'Neill home, a story-and-a-n-lif cottage. In the front yard of this humble home stand five black-covered coffins, on each of which is a simple plate engraved with the words "At Coroner Hart has impaneled a tury and

the shooting Colonel McKnight of the governor's staff, accompanied by Adjutant General Reese, at midnight visited the stockade of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company and served formal notice on Manager Lukins, who has been inside the stockade throughout the trouble, that the soldiers would visit the stockade today and disarm all inmates. Colonel McKnight says that no objections cooner McKinght says that no objections were offered to this proposition. He anticipates no trouble at that point, and he expresses his opinion that there will be no further outbreak on the part of either the union miners or guards at the stockade.

While martial law has not yet been delared, the town is virtually under control of the state troops, under Captain Craig of Battery B, 1st Illinois Artillery.

two Gatling guns were taken to the public square, where they command the business section. Guards were thrown out and the remainder of the soldiers were quartered in

Adjutant General Reese expects Troops A. B. C and D of the 1st Illinois Cavalry and four companies of Sons of Veterans from Rockford, Dekalb, Oregon and Macomb today. On their urrival the special guards in the stockade will be disarmed and the soldiers will take possession.

Striking Miners Disarmed.

Two hundred of the striking miners, who have been sleeping in the miners' union hall for several weeks, were somewhat surprised on coming from their quarters at daybreak to find soldiers on picket duty at the door. Each man was met with: "Hold up your hands." The request was good-naturedly assented to. Each man was naturedly assented thoroughly searched assented to. Each man was searched fruitlessly for firearms. Among the crowds were several negroes, and from outward appearances the best of feeling existed between the white and black union miners.

"General" Bradley, a unique character among the mine workers, and leader of a delegation of sixty miners from Mount Olive, returned home today with the re-mains of the dead Mount Olive miners. "I think this has been one of the most infernal outrages ever perpetrated on a laboring public," he said. "Our men were shot down like dogs. Our men had orders to talk the matter over with the mine peo ple when it came to a crisis, and not to shoot unless fired upon. Instead of arbi-trating the question, I leave for home with

miner was killed and only one slightly in-Latest reports are that J. F. Eyster, superintendent of the Climax Trading Com-pany, the establishment controlled by the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, who was so

Crowds at the Public Square.

swept the dust in blinding clouds through

passed by the soldiers of the picket duty to headquarters, and reinforcements seat on the double quick to disperse the gather-ing throng. The man returned to the Adjt. Gen. J. N. Reese came from Springfield with the militia last night. He said that ex-Police Lleut Preston was not killed by the militia. He said that when the guard at the stockade had dodged into the

Evidences of the Fray.

The Casualties Were Ten Killed and

Governor Tanner had, earlier in the day,

VIRDEN, Pl., October 13.-After a care-

The town is as quiet as a country church-

will endeavor to place the responsibility for

Upon arrival of the soldiers from Pans

a baggage car cull of dead men.
"I do not expect any further trouble in
Virden for the present, but I cannot answer for the future, for there is a day of reckoning coming, when the laboring man will be given bread instead of bullets."

There is a feeling among the people of the town who are not connected with the mines that the Vivian mines that the Vivian mines that the vivian mines that the recommendation of the same of the connected with the mines that the vivian mines the vivia mines that the Virden miners are not responsible for yesterday's tragedy. citizen expressed his views in a very emphatic manner, saying that all the trouble had been caused by outsiders who came here and induced the local strikers to acts of violence. A striking incident that bears out this statement is the form out this statement is the fact that in yesterday's bloody work not a single Virden

beaten in the scrimmage, has improved slightly.

Notwithstanding the raw, cold wind that

the streets, crowds began to congregate today in the vicinity of the public square. The people, however, were kept moving by the soldiers patrolling the streets. Soon the white tents of Battery B dotted the square and the commissary served hot coffee to the shivering members of the battery. An incident, showing the intense feeling of the miners, developed when word was passed that a man from the stockade was in a barber shop on Jackson street near the square. In a few moments a crowd gathered in front of the place. Word was

gulard at the stockade had dodged into the entrance at the militia orders of "Hands up" a revolver was fired from the darkness and Preston fell mortally wounded. Gen. Reese said the militia did not fire a shot.

The rear of the Climax Trading Com-

pany's store and adjacent buildings bear evidence of the terrific firing that took place resterday afternoon when J. F. Eyester was the target springing across the roofs. The

plate glass windows in the front of the store are broken. In the rear the building is riddled with bullets and buckshot. All the window panes bear bullet holes and the roof of the coal shed is mowed by a charge of buckshot that was fired at Eyester just as he sprang through the skylight into Miners' Hall. Gun wads and cartridge shells lie scattered around the rear of the store in the alley.

Sixty feet from the rear door of the Climax store stands the covered delivery were

Sixty feet from the rear door of the Climax store stands the covered delivery wagon in which Eyester made the trip to the stockade with physicians yesterday afternoon. A load of buckshot has riddled the rubber curtains; dents from bullets are visible in the sides of the wagon. The tongue is broken off short and the stub end blood-stained. It is learned the team of horses was shot, and, goaded to madness by the wounds, broke the tongue and ran. They went two blocks and both fell dead. The windows in the store under the miners' hall were broken in as the mob dragged Eyester into the street. Aside from this there are no other buildings damaged.

May Use United States Troops.

The Secretary of War has approved the equest of Governor Tanner of Illinois to be allowed to use the 5th Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry for the suppression of rioting among the miners at Virden and the restoration of peace and good orand the restoration of peace and good order. The 5th Illinois was formerly part of
the National Guard of the state, but in response to the President's call for volunteers for the war with Spain it was mustered into the service of the United States.
It was one of the regiments selected to be
mustered out and is now on furlough
awaiting disbandment. Until formally
mustered out it is subject to the orders of
the President of the United States, and
could not have been utilized in the present
emergency without his consent.

Secretary Alger's Telegram. Secretary Alger sent the following cispatch to Gov. Tanner:

"In the event that the National Guard of the state proves insufficient to cope with the difficulty in protecting life and property and maintaining order in your state, the 5th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, now at Springfield, will in that emergency be sub-ject to your orders." Detective Guards Disarmed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 13.-A special to the Post-Dispatch from Virden, Ill., Capt. Charles A. Fervier, commanding

Company B, Sons of Veterans, of Elgin,

Ill., is in charge of the stockade built by the Chicago-Virden Coal Company.

With part of his men he entered the stockade today and disarmed the Thiel detectives from St. Louis and the local deputies employed by the operators. The men within the stockade offered no objections to Cantain Fervier's company to be a local content. within the stockade offered no objections to Captain Fervier's command to lay down their arms. In an ante room to Mr. Lukens' office lay the body of Thomas Preston, the dead Thiel detective, whose home is in Chicago. Mr. Lukens, general manager of the mines, accorded an inter-view to the newspaper men present.

view to the newspaper men present. Mr. Lukens' Statement.

Mr. Lukens said: "The trouble of yesterday was not of our making. The strikers simply surrounded the stockade. On the east side and south side there must have been at least 1,000 miners. They were in an orchard and were higher than we, and they opened fire. Considering the fact that we only had one man killed and six slight-ly wounded, I consider it a miracle. There were thousands upon thousands of shots fired. The strikers began the firing when the train bearing the miners arrived. In a short time their shots were directed at the train. After it pulled out the strikers turned on us. We returned the shots. I depiore the matter as much as any one. I ever supposed such a thing would result

when we brought the negroes here."

"In view of the result, Mr. Lukens," he was asked, "do you expect to import other negroes when the soldiers leave?"

"I do not feel disposed to expect that egroes when the soldiers leave?"
"I do not feel disposed to answer that government. After a short time medical government.

"All these stories about us having port holes and shooting out of the tower are bsolutely false," concluded Mr. Lakens Mr. Lukens today asked Captain Fervier's permission to go up town to have a consultation with Adjutant General Reese. The permission was accorded and ten militia-n.en were detailed to escort him. Mr. Lukens knew of the bitter feeling that the miners had for him, and at the last min-ute decided that it would not be wise for him to attempt the trip. Instead he sent a request for General Reese to visit him

at the stockade. Deed of a Brave Man

Ed. Cahill is the president of the Virden Miners' Union, and is thirty-three years old, and he does not look as though he could hold an infuriated band of 1.500 determined men back from wrecking what they considered rightful vengeance. Yet this is what he did yesterday afternoon. A number of strike leaders were advocat ing the storming of the stockade after their companions had been killed and

wounded. They knew the troops were com

ing and wanted to destroy the stockade be fore the soldiers arrived. The mob was already collecting when Cahill appeared among them. He was cool and collected. He told them that if they precipitated the battle this time they would lose all they had gained. They had at-tained their object of keeping cut the colored miners, though the cost was fearful.
"There were fully 800 strange miners in
town yesterday," said Cahill. "They were around the stockade. Our men were y around the north switch, as we expected the train to stop there, and the trouble, if any occurred, would be there. The deputies on the train began firing. We could only return it.

"I am sorry about that Eyester affair. They used him too roughly. But then he was the man who was stationed in the tow-When they saw him they could not restrain themselves. Sheriff Davenport is largely responsible. He sided with the operators and gave them 200 rifles to fight citizens of the state with. We tried our best to get him to stop this train and let us have peaceful conferences with the negroes, but he refused all peace overtures and did just as Lukens wanted him to. I guess all trouble is over, temporarily, of course. If, after the soldiers leave, they ttempt to import other negroes, I cannot be held responsible."

List of the Casualties. The following is a full and corrected list

of casualties: Dead-Edward Walsh, miner, Springfield; Frank Bilyen, miner, Springfield; Albert Smith, miner, Mount Olive; Jos. Kitterly, miner, Mount Olive; Ernest Kautner, miner, Mount Olive; A. H. Brennaman, miner, Girard; Ed. Green, miner, Mount Olive; Will Harmon, miner, Girard; Jos. Baston, miner, Mount Olive; D. H. Kiely, deputy detective, Chicago; Thomas Preston, deputy, Chicago; A. W. Morgan, deputy, Chicago. Wounded-Anse Ankel, miner, Mount

Wounded—Anse Ankel, miner, Mount Olive; Gustav Wiesiep, miner, Mt. Olive; Ed. Upton, miner, Springfield; Thos. Jennings, miner, Springfield; Jos. Haines, miner, Girard; Jos. Punk, miner, Girard, shot in stomach, dangerously; Jos Shrimp, miner, Mt. Olive; Jehn Swan, miner, Virden; Jos, Reickes, miner, Virden; Albert Smith, miner, Mt. Olive; Rart Tiere, and the control of the cont Jos. Reickes, miner, Virden; Albert Smith, miner, Mt. Olive; Bart Tigar, engineer, Chicago and Alton, shot in arm; J. F. Eyester, superintendent company's store, shot and beaten, dangerously; W. A. Clarkson, guard, Leavenworth, Kan., fatally; Irwin Ryan, negro, shot in head; Wm. Messer, deputy, St. Louis, shot in head; Jas. Palmer, deputy, St. Louis, shot in head and arm; Patrick McNair, deputy, Virden; Henry Gristill, deputy, —; J. J. head and arm, Patrick Activate, deputy, Virden; Henry Gristill, deputy, —; J. J. Snyder, deputy; James Sickles, deputy, Chicago; Thomas Wilder, deputy, Chicago; Thos. McIntyre, deputy, Chicago; J. W. (Continued on Second Page.)

circulation of The Evening Star in Washington is more than double that of any other paper,

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whether published in the morning or in the afternoon. As a medium for unobjectionable advertisements it therefore stands unequaled and un-

THERE WAS SHORTAGE

approachable.

Lieut. Col. Hoff Describes Conditions at Camp Thomas.

MEN CROWDED IN HOSPITAL TENTS

For Several Weeks Medicines Were Insufficient.

MAJOR SEAMAN SUMMONED

Lieut. Coi. J. G. Hoff, chief surgeon, United States Volunteers, appeared before the war investigating commission today at 10:30 o'clock and testified regarding conditions at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga. Col. Hoff is a regular army officer, having been a surgeon, with the rank of major, in the regular army establishment. He entered the volunteer service May 9, and has since served as chief surgeon with the 3d Army Corps at Camp Thomas, remaining with that corps until it was reduced in numbers, and was ordered to Anniston, Ala. After the 3d Corps left he cemained in Camp Thomas on duty at headquarters until September 14. He then reported to the surgeon general in this city, where he was taken sick with malarial fever and went on sick leave. He is now

o you for outy there?" Col Hoff—"So far as their professional qualifications were concerned, I was impressed with their excellence. So far as

their military qualifications were concerned. they simply had no experience."

Col. Hoff said that a system of instruction for regimental medical officers was adopted. Such instruction was given at a designated place. Surgeons were instructed in camp sanitation and in first aid work and things of that kind. Ex-Gov. Beaver—"How did the regi-mental officers attend to their business?"

Rock Prevented Proper Sinks. Col. Hoff-"I was impressed with the idea

that they attended to their duties to the best of their ability. I do not think the amps were in the best possible sanitary condition. They were in as good condition as the peculiar circumstances of the case ermitted."

Ex-Gov. Beaver-"What do you mean by the peculiar circumstances of the case per-

Cel. Hoff explained that the 3d Army Corps was camped on ground which rest-ed on rock. The soil varied in depth from eighteen inches to four feet. That prevent-ed the digging of proper sinks. The sinks ed the digging of proper sinks. The sinks could not be made deep enough. Later this rock was blasted. Another trouble they had was in getting the men to use the sinks. That was a trouble with all green troops, and he didn't se? that it could be prevented altogether. The responsibility for this, he said, rested on the soldiers themselves.

hemselves. Ex-Gov. Beaver—"Were the medical sup-

troops arrived?" Col. Hoff-"At the time of the arrival of the troops there was not a full supply of medical stores. They came in as rapi as they could be brought in. That defi-ciency, however, was anticipated by the surgeon general's office, and in order meet that shortage I have positive knowledge that the surgern general telegraphed to governors of states requesting that they send a sufficient amount of medical supplies with the regiments to last until a full sup-

of lack of supplies." Some of the regiments, the witness said. did not come to the camp with sufficient medical supplies, and in some of the regients he thought medicine was not hand for treatment of diarrhoea.

When Typhoid Appeared.

was no suffering, so far as I know, because

supplies were exceedingly ample.

The witness said the first case of typhoid fever appeared in the 3d Army Corps two or three weeks after the regiments came into camp. Ex-Gov. Beaver-"Did that case originate

in Camp Thomas?"

Col. Hoff-"No, sir. The regiment in which it appeared had had typhoid fever in its state camp before coming to Chickamauga." The witness said the hospitals were

crowded after disease began to spread rapidly for the reason that they could not get canvas for tents rapidly enough. Eight men were frequently in a tent during this period Ex-Gov. Beaver-"Was it necessary at

any time to put men on the floor because of a lack of beds?" Col. Hoff-"There may have been on one or two occasions such instances. I cannot state positively. I think it was reported to me that it was necessary to make up beds for some sick men on the floor.

Col. Hoff said that one of the greatest difficulties they had to meet was because of the lack of trained nurses. He did not know of any cases of brutality on the part Of the total number of cases of sick in

the hospitals the mortality had been less than 1 per cent.

Tents Needed for Six Weeks. Ex-Governor Woodbury-"How long did the shortage of tents you refer to last?" Colonel Hoff-"It lasted six weeks. I know that during July there was a great demand for tentage which could not be

Ex-Governor Woodbury-"Colonel Lee, chief quartermaster at Camp Thomas, testified here that he had tents for issue at all times to be given out on requisitions made for them. How do you account for that?

Colonel Hoff-"I don't know."

Colonel Hoff—"I don't know."

Ex-Governor Woodbury—"Were your requisitions properly made?"

Colonel Hoff—"I think they were, I know they were, I had them prepared."

Ex-Governor Woodbury—"Were sick men allowed to lie outside of tents?"

Colonel Hoff—"In one or wo cases we had to keen them outside of tents." had to keep them outside of tents a she

Ex-Governor Woodbury-"Were they allowed to lie out during the night time?" Colonel Hoff—"I think so. On one occa-sion we had a man out at night?"

Ex-Governor Woodbury-"Did you go yourself or send any one to the depot quartermaster to ascertain the reason why you could not be supplied with tents?"
Colonel Hoff-"My impression is that the quartermaster and division chief surged both sent to ascertain why these tents could

Ex-Governor Woodbury-"Did you go Colonel Hoff-"My impression is I did go. Have a marked impression that I wrote letter to the corps commander about it.

Medicines Short for Weeks.

Ex-Governor Woodbury-"How many

days were you without sufficient medicine Colonel Hoff-'Probably several weeks. The shortage was before the veguisitions were fully accomplished. We did not have a full supply for several weeks."

Ex-Governor Woodbury—"What classes of medicines were you short of?" Colonel Hoff—"Medicines for diarrhoea. There was a shortage of quinine at one time. I received authority from the sur-

under orders to go to Porto Rico. Ex-Governor Beaver—'What were the qualifications of the surgeons who reported